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## REPORT

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## ACTIVITIES OF USSR SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTES

NUCLEAR PHYSICS STUDIES CONTINUE -- *Kommunist Tadzhikstana*, No 152, 31 Jul 48

Academician D. V. Skobel'tsyn's experiments using a Wilson camera placed in a magnetic field have been of extremely great importance in the study of nuclear physics and cosmic rays.

The latest experiments in the field of cosmic rays by Academician A. I. Alihanov and A. I. Alikhanyan, member of the Academy of Sciences Armenian SSR, have shed new light on understanding the forces of nature hidden within the atomic nucleus.

(From an article by S. I. Vavilov, President of the Academy of Sciences  
USSR.)

**ESTONIAN ENGINEERING SOCIETY CRITICIZED -- Sovetskaya Estoniya, No 178, 29 Jul 48**

Sovetskaya Estoniya on 9 July 1948 published an article by Engineer Frumess which criticized EITTO (Estonian Scientific Engineering and Technical Society) for its failure to include engineers, stakhanovite workers, and innovators in industry in its activities. The following are comments from letters to the Editor in connection with Frumess' article.

M. Bobyrev, engineer at the "Vol'ta" Plant, states that young engineers and specialists who have recently completed their technical school training must not be separated from active work in furthering Soviet science and technology. KNIIO is in a position to play an important role in the further advancement of these young specialists now at work in industry. In actuality, however, not one of the many young engineers and technicians at the large "Vol'ta" Plant has been encouraged to participate in KNIIO activities. Many of them do not even realize the existence of such a society in Tallin.

ENITO regulations state that the society will engage in both scientific and practical production work and will try to introduce its findings and experiences into actual production procedures. The society is not fulfilling

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this obligation. ENITO members have never shown an interest in production practice and have never visited the plant, whereas they should offer their services for consultation in difficult production problems. The Society should reorganize its activity and include young industrial engineers who could expand their knowledge with all the latest achievements in Soviet technology.

A student from the Tallin Polytechnical Institute states that the majority of the Institute's students do not have enough actual contact with production. He proposes that ENITO could correct this deficiency by training students in the latest achievements in technology and production. There may be a few production problems which the students could help to resolve. Members of the Society rarely come to the Institute to offer consultative assistance to students. Achievements made in Soviet technology should be made available on a wide scale to students and workers in production. The main criticism against ENITO is its failure to carry out this task.

Kh. Trum, Candidate in Technical Sciences, proposes that the Society organize a series of lectures and reports to be given in factories and plants on such important subjects of today as high-speed metal cutting, hot processing of steel, mechanization according to Ivanov's method, etc. Trum directs the work of the Society's power engineering section and has organized assistance to workers in industry in a number of enterprises. But this type of work must be increased much further.

The power engineering section, which is now working on the important problem of fuel conservation, will conduct a series of lectures on this theme for industrial engineers and stakeholder workers in the electric power plants of the shale basin and in Tallin. Well-known scientists are to give lectures on rural electrification which will be attended by agricultural workers in the Republic as well as ENITO members. The Society must make further advances in this type of work until it becomes the center for disseminating Soviet scientific and engineering achievements to all industrial enterprises.

#### ACTIVITIES AT GEORGIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES -- Zarya Vostoka, No 151, 30 Jul 48

The Institutes of the Academy of Sciences Georgian SSR are organizing scientific expeditions into the various regions of Georgia and the Northern Caucasus.

Expeditions of the Agricultural Sciences Section will study the soil and the vegetation of the Adzhara-Dzartinskiy and Central Caucasus mountain ranges. Some of the expeditions will study the flora of water basins in the vicinity of Rustavi and elsewhere. The Institute for Plant Protection is organizing expeditions to study diseases of lemons and to study forest insect pests in the Absheronianskiy and Maykovskiy timber regions.

An expedition of the hydraulic engineering section of the Power Institute is heading for the region of the Rioni and Tekhenis-Tekhebi Rivers. It will study the formation of river valleys and explore the possibility of setting up high-altitude reservoirs. Study of the problems connected with electric traction on the Zakavkazskiy /Transcaucasian/ Railroad will be made by an expedition of the Institute's Electrical Engineering Section.

The expedition sent out by the Metals and Mining Institute will collect samples of Dashkasan iron ore. An expedition is also being organized to Akhaltsikh-Vele to collect specimens of various coals and to test them for coking.

The Institute of Geology and Mineralogy is sending a number of expeditions out into the field.

Recently, a large expedition organized by the Institute of Geography imeni

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Vakhushti set off for Klukhori. It will take up the physical-geographic and economic-geographic study of the region.

The Institutes of the Biology and Medical Sciences Section are organizing expeditions to various regions of the Caucasus Range and the vicinity of KhramGES.

The Institutes of the Social Sciences Section are sending expeditions into the various regions of Georgia and the Northern Caucasus to gather material on the language, history, folklore, ethnography, and art of each region. The archeological excavations begun in previous years will be continued.

The Presidium of the Academy of Sciences Georgian SSR recently examined and approved the reports made by the institutes of the Academy for the first 6 months of 1948. The reports indicated that the institutes of all the sections had done considerable work both of a theoretical and practical character.

#### GEORGIAN METALLURGIST SOCIETY EXPANDS -- Zarya Vostoka, No 149, 27 Jul 48

The Scientific Engineering and Technical Society of Georgian Metallurgists has expanded its work. Branches have been organized at the Transcaucasus Metallurgical Plant, Zestafoni Ferroalloy Plant, Kutaisi Automobile Plant, "Chiatur-marganets" (Chiatura Manganese) Trust, Institute of Metals and Mining of the Academy of Sciences Georgian SSR, and elsewhere. The most valuable activities were conducted by branches organized at the Zestafoni Ferroalloy Plant and "Chiaturmarganets" Trust, where there were lectures and reports, seminars on production problems, foreign-language studies, scientific trips, and research studies. In addition to these activities, the Society's branch at "Chiatur-marganets" undertook to publish a booklet on safety regulations in the Georgian language.

The Organizational Bureau of the Society is compiling Georgian-Russian and Russian-Georgian dictionaries of metallurgical terms. These dictionaries are now in the hands of the Terminological Commission, Academy of Sciences Georgian SSR, for checking.

The Society has also published a number of brochures in Georgian on the minimum technological knowledge which workers of the Transcaucasus Metallurgical Plant should have.

The Society is starting to organize conferences on the production processes of the operating units of the Transcaucasus Metallurgical Plant in which specialists from other cities will participate. The first conference, at which reports will be read and elections held, will take place in the first half of September. A report covering the Society's work during the past 3 years will also be made at this conference.

Academician N. Gudtsov and D. Gabrielyan, Candidate in Technical Sciences, both Laureates of the Stalin Prize and leaders in the all-Union Society of Metallurgists, will be present to read reports. A report on the future development of metallurgy in Georgia will also be read.

#### ACADEMY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES ENLARGED -- Sovetskaya Moldaviya, No 150, 30 Jul 48

In accordance with the 4 June 1935 Statutes of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences named Lenin and the Decree of the Council of People's Commissars USSR, which established the number of Active Members of the Academy at 51, the Soviet of Ministers USSR, in a 15 August 1948 decree, confirmed a list of 35 names as Active Members of the Academy.

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The Soviet of Ministers USSR, in connection with the enlargement of the activities of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences, has deemed it necessary to increase to 75 the number of both Active and Corresponding Members.

The elections of Active and Corresponding Members from the published list of candidates submitted by the scientific institutions, organizations, and individual scientific workers, will take place at the September 1948 session.

#### AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE -- Bakinskiy Rabochiy, No 148, 27 Jul 48

A scientific conference sponsored by the Academy of Sciences Azerbaijan SSR and the Institute of Perennial Plants was held in Kuba at State Farm No 12 of the Arkonservtrest (Azerbaijan Canning Trust). Agricultural specialists from the Khbinskiy and Khachnasskiy Rayon state farms were present. Professor M. Abutalybov, Doctor of Biological Sciences, read a report, "Growth Substances as Applied to Cultivation of Plants." Reports on the benefits of growth substances were read by B. Guseynov and R. Mekhtifey, both Candidates in Biological Sciences. Seven reports were given at the conference.

#### NEW PLANTS DISCOVERED IN FERGANA OBLAST -- Pravda Vostoka, No 148, 27 Jul 48

Ferganskaya Pravda reports on the interesting work carried out by N. G. Shafeyev, Candidate in Biological Sciences and Docent at Fergana pedagogical Institute. He has just completed a detailed report on the flora of Fergana Oblast based on 686 species of plants which he collected. According to Baranov, professor at Kazan University, this is a tremendous achievement because the varieties of plants which were collected belong to 74 plant families. At present, Shafeyev has more than 6,700 types belonging to 1,000 species. Some of these plants may be found in such distant places as Armenia, the Far East, and Indochina. Shafeyev will begin his study of the origin of the flora of Fergana in the near future.

Many of these plants are of practical value and their reserves in the USSR have been approximated. Two hundred and fifty varieties contain vitamins, starch, and medicinal properties. Six varieties have been selected for cultivation. The vegetation of Fergana Oblast abounds in such vitamin plants as mountain pulses, mountain onion, dog rose, and garlic. Elecampane, a plant recognized by the local population as a cure for lung ailments, was one of the medical herbs discovered. Astragalus, which contains saponin and may be used in the soap-making industry, was also found. Hundreds of plants collected by Docent Shafeyev are being tested in the laboratories of Central Asia and Kazan Universities and at the Belorussian Academy of Sciences.

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